

by words, gestures, or other marks received as the signs of thought, or by actions from which consent may be deduced, or it may be presumed. For instance what a nation has always done hitherto, we may presume it will do for the future."

We suppose that it will hardly be contended that the priests who thought it probably they should be treated as enemies, or any one else connected with the transaction could not from what had been done something more than presume the wishes of the chiefs upon the subject of their return.

The conclusion is that the chiefs were not made to suffer because their course was illegal or not conformed to the spirit of the usages of civilized nations, but because they were too impotent to defend their right whilst upon the side of their oppressors there was power.

The old charge is here again implied, that preparations were made for firing upon the Clementine, but we again say explicitly that we have it from the best authority that no such preparations were made.

The supplement states that the tomkins were out of the guns trained to bear on the vessel, &c. That the tomkins were out is doubtless true. Our own repeated observations render it probable to us that they are very rarely in a considerable portion of the guns, nor can we doubt that some of them pointed in the direction of the vessel as they would do in their permanent position. If however these are evidences of the "murderous intentions" of the chiefs, we have reason to apprehend an attack every time we are in that vicinity, as whichever side of the fort we happen to be we rarely fail of seeing these hostile demonstrations. It argues too a state of vigilant watchfulness and constant preparation for offence and defence upon the part of the authorities which from their lack of energy and daring in other respects we did not suspect. It would also seem as though the foreigners having their residences and shops within reach of the guns of the fort must live in a state of continual alarm, as they cannot fail to see these constant demonstrations of hostility in guns with tomkins out pointed in the direction of their shops and dwellings. But we have never heard that their nights have been rendered sleepless or their days comfortless from apprehension of attack from this source, and this evidence to our mind is altogether inconclusive to prove the existence of any hostile intentions entertained by the chiefs, especially as we have positive testimony to the contrary.

We are told that "M. Belcher expressed to Bingham his indignation. It is said that he threatened to hang him at the yard arm of his vessel." Capt. Belcher told Mr Bingham that if any of his men were hurt doing their duty he would be the first man he should seize, but we never heard that he threatened to hang him to the yard arm.

Yours, &c. S. N. C.

DRIPPINGS FROM MY JOURNAL.—No. 11.

ADDRESSED BY PETER GOABOUT TO HIS COUSIN
JOB STAYATHOME.

After leaving the regal residence of Deborah, nothing of particular interest is to be met with on the road until arriving at Anahola. A number of small hamlets line the beach, with their usual quantum of snarling, barking quadrupeds, which are always on the *qui vive* to welcome a stranger by their deafening noise, while troops of naked children crowd around to gaze their fill upon the pale face. It is in these by-villages that some faint trace of the primitive hospitality of Hawaii is yet to be met with, and the traveller is still occasionally greeted with the inquiry, "is your belly empty?" Perhaps this laudable custom has not diminished as much as expectation of an ample remuneration has been raised, and in a few years as regular a tariff of prices will be found in the grass hovels on this scarce trodden road, as in the most celebrated cafes of Paris.

No one who has visited Anahola will forget an old white headed chief who resides there. He is a veteran of the former wars, and a favorite of the king, sent to this retired valley to sponge a subsistence out of its wretched tenants. Upon his old stock of heathenism, he has engrafted all the outward traits of christianity, and is as regular and as sincere in his daily devotions as a Musselman, while avarice and cunning still twinkle in his eyes. Notwithstanding this, he is a fine old fellow, and exceedingly kind to travellers, particularly if he can make any thing out of them. Now this fine old fellow, who by the way always dresses well, is as studious of his ease as a gouty alderman. Few can boast of ever having seen him but in two situations—one, sitting in an arm chair, grown venerable in the service, in front of his house, in the most profound absence of all thought, with a menial shading by an umbrella, his gray locks from the rays of the sun—this position he retains for hours, or more properly for months, with all the perseverance of a Hindoo devotee, for he varies it only by retiring to his house, where reclining upon mats, he either sleeps, or submits his body to the manipulation of two aged women, who from long experience are as skilful at "lomi-lomi" as any to be found in the group. Occasionally he directs their attention to his visitors, and if the traveller who consigns himself to their hands is not fain to cry out, "blessed be he that invented the 'lomi-lomi,'" his body must be formed of sterner stuff than mere bones and muscles. However wearied he may be, fatigue soon leaves him; each muscle is kneaded, each joint cracked, and the whole corporation thumped, pounded, and squeezed until every old ache and chafe is fairly driven out of it. A series of less violent kneadings succeed this, and sleep, most delicious sleep succeeds all, and in an hour's time, he is ready to cry out "to horse again." Bidding 'aloha' to this Prince of Laziness, two hours ride brings us to the Kukui grove, a noble collection of trees, extending for some miles into the interior; a fit temple for Druidical rites, but now occupied for christian worship. In fine weather the inhabitants assemble under the shade of the stateliest of these forest monarchs, the branches of one of which by some curious freak of nature, have twisted themselves into a very respectable kind of pulpit, about ten feet high, from whence the missionary, in this church of God's own rearing, discourses of his love, mercy and justice.

The road thence to Waioli is much broken up by deep ravines and fertile vallies, through which rapid streams find their way to the ocean. These when swollen by rains are difficult to cross, especially when the bridges are carried away, or made impassable. The night previous to the arrival of our party at the banks of the most formidable, a heavy rain had fallen, and the stream was very deep. At the ordinary ford, the large rocks formed dangerous rapids, and immediately beneath them, the river precipitated itself over a fall of twenty feet into a rocky basin beneath. Thence the rapids became more furious, rushing and foaming on until they leaped another and higher rock, and found a deeper and more quiet course below. The noise of the water rushing with great velocity through the rapids, joined with the roar of the two cataracts, startled both horse and rider. Not wishing to retrace our steps we set our wits at work to devise means of crossing. The horses were taken up some way above the rapids, where the river was deep, and flowed more smoothly. By dint of blows and coaxing they were forced to plunge from the bank, and at the first leap, they disappeared under the water, but ropes being attached to them, they swam safely across. The males of our party followed their example, after overcoming the chief difficulty, which was to get a lady and her infant over. No canoe was to be had. Finally, the natives by advancing with the greatest caution to the edge of the rapids, and planting themselves firmly in the most shallow places, sometimes three on one spot to balance each other, for a single misstep would have plunged them, where even the skill of a Hawaiian in the water might have failed him, were able to form a line across, and the infant was passed from one to another until he arrived in safety on the opposite shore. The agonized countenance, and but half suppressed shriek of the mother in watching its progress, told plainly her sense of the danger. The child over, and all fear for herself vanished. A hollow log was found, in which she placed herself, her feet in the water, and by the assistance of five natives,

in part by wading, and part by swimming, she was borne across. In fording the rivers near their mouths, it is not uncommon for a horse to get entangled in a quicksand, and leave his rider no other alternative than a plunge into the stream, while his horse must either flounder through, or be pried out.

Kalihiwai, six miles from Waioli, is famed for the beauty of its banks, and the number of cascades which adorn them. It is commonly known as "the valley of cascades." The country between the two is a fine rolling upland, covered with a forest of hala trees, which afford an inexhaustible supply of leaves for thatching houses, and for making mats. This tree is one of the most useful the island affords. Its tough wood makes strong handles for garden tools, its leaves shingle houses, supply carpets and beds, and its yellow fruit, notwithstanding its peculiarly unpleasant flavor, is good for food when nothing better can be found, and also for what the natives value far more, necklaces—with which from the poorest to the richest, they all adorn themselves. The trees are somewhat similar to the banian, for when they find their tops too heavy for their roots, they send out supports from the lower branches, which reaching the ground, answer the purpose of an additional brace.

DRIPPINGS FROM MY JOURNAL.—No 12.

ADDRESSED BY PETER GOABOUT TO HIS COUSIN
JOB STAYATHOME.

The valley of Waioli, or as it is usually called, Hanelei, from the river that runs through it, is one of the finest as well as most picturesque on the islands. It is small; at its mouth being but a mile in breadth, gradually narrowing until at the distance of five miles inland, its width is measured by that of the stream, which is there bordered on either side by lofty mountains. The river is a fine wide stream, navigable for boats for several miles. The soil on either side is of excellent quality, though mostly low and wet, except in the immediate vicinity of its banks. The debris washed by the frequent rains from the neighboring hills, preserves its richness, which with its sheltered situation from winds, and its ever pleasant temperature, renders it one of the most valuable agricultural districts in the group. The bay, which faces to the north-west, and is exposed to that quarter, is sufficiently sheltered by a projecting reef, for vessels to ride at their anchors in safety during most months of the year, while the river affords a cheap and safe mode of transportation for goods to those who reside on its banks. The mountains on the west rise to the height of five thousand feet, and are covered with dense forests of trees, which afford valuable timber.

A clergyman and teacher of the American mission, with their families, reside here, and several foreigners, one of whom has an extensive dairy, and manufactures annually a large quantity of butter for the Honolulu market. But that which promises to be of most interest here, and to afford a valuable branch of industry for the native population, is a silk plantation, now in a most flourishing condition. Two years since, Mr C. Titcomb, a citizen of the United States, procured a lease of land from the king, about a mile from the mouth of the river, and extending for some distance along its banks, and running back to the mountains, embracing a variety of soil, from moist, swampy land, to that which was comparatively dry. The whole of it is covered with a rich vegetable mould, about a foot deep, near the river, on a sand foundation, while inland it is more boggy, and suitable for taro, though it can be easily drained, and adapted to any other purpose. At the foot of the hills which form its western boundary, is a most admirable situation for Coffee, which the proprietor intends to turn to account as soon as he can procure sufficient seed. But his principal attention has been devoted to Silk, in which thus far he has been successful in producing that of excellent quality, and in sufficient quantity, as soon to make it a valuable export. His trees are of several varieties, the white, black, Canton and Morus Multicaulis, all of which thrive well, and appear to

be equally good for the worms. He has but twenty-five acres planted, which afford more food already, than he requires for his present operations. This is owing to the peculiar richness of the soil, which produces in the greatest luxuriance and rapidity. Indeed, without witnessing for oneself, the rapid development of vegetation here, it would almost stagger belief. By repeated measurements it has been found that the mulberry shoots grow upwards of an inch per day, and thousands at the rate of four feet a month. The first in a row and which was by no means the largest, I had the curiosity to have cut down and weighed. This was three months lacking a day, after a previous cutting. Its height then exceeded twelve feet, its leaves weighed eight pounds and three quarters, and the new wood eleven and three quarters. This tree was but a common specimen, and many might have been selected of superior height and weight. They are planted very close in rows, so as to form thick set hedges about six feet apart. Simply plucking the leaves was found to injure the trees, and the plan was adopted of cutting them down to the ground by rows, and carrying the branches into the cocooneery, where they could be stripped by whipping them through the hand; a process which saves much labor and affects the trees favorably. In two to three months the old roots throw out shoots of sufficient height to undergo the same operation. It has been found best in order to preserve the leaves green and tender to cut down the trees once in three to four months. If they are allowed to remain longer, their growth is checked and the leaves become hard and dry, and less suitable for the worm. This rapid growth may be thought to exhaust the soil. No doubt it will eventually, although as yet no signs of diminishing productiveness have occurred, though some trees have been cut down for the fifth time. These are now in as flourishing state as any of the others. Besides the cocooneeries afford supplies of manure from their litter, of which a great quantity is collected monthly. The adjacent swamps also will furnish vast supplies of the necessary article, when it is required, and even should these fail, so little land is needed for the raising of the mulberry, the proprietor would have but to turn up fresh sods with the hoe, for no plough is required, and plant new slips, which in nine months time would afford the requisite supply, while the exhausted land could remain idle and be recovering from its depletion. Other trees and vegetables grow with like rapidity here. Orange trees are weighed down to the ground by the abundance of their fruit, and the Coffee shrub has commenced bearing the second year. The climate is damp, and much rain falls during the year. This it was thought would prove detrimental to the worms, but one crop has been fed through a particularly wet month, and has done as well as any of the others. The leaves are plucked the day before they are required and deposited in a drying house. By the succeeding morning they are fit to feed with.

The variety of worm raised is the cross-breed between the American variety, and the small Chinese white and yellow. They form a fine firm cocoon, which averages between five and six thousand to the pound of reeled silk. A singular fact connected with them is this. The cross between the Chinese and the American produce cocoons of a pale straw color, and others of a dark orange, both of a beautiful lustre. But the eggs of one color is as likely to produce cocoons of the other variety, as its own, so that no dependence can be placed upon securing either color from preserving cocoons of the desired hue for seed. The silk reeled is particularly fine and valuable and of an even, delicate thread. That which is reeled before the worms are stifled has the best lustre. Those which cannot be reeled in season for